

SPERANSKIY, A.P.

Physio-and balneotherapy of poliomyelitis and its aftereffects.
Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz. kul't. 21 no.2:3-13 Ap-Je '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir.-prof. A.N.Obrosoy)
(POLIOMYELITIS) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

SAMSONOV, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SPERANSKIY, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

"Treatment methods for patients at resorts of the Riga coast."
"Treatment methods for patients at the Latvian resorts of Kemer & Baldona." Reviewed by M.A.Samsonov, A.P.Speranski. Vop.kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 21 no.2:72-73 Ap-Je '56. (MLBA 9:9)
(LATVIA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

SPERANSKIY, A.P., kand.med.nauk

"Treating neurosthenia in health resorts on the southern shores of the Crimea" by B.V.Likhterman, B.F.Zimovskii. Reviewed by A.P.Speranskii. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 22 no.2: 78-79 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(CRIMEA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

(LIKHTERMAN, B.V.) (ZIMOVSKII, B.F.)

S PERANSKIY, A.P.

S PERANSKIY, A.P.

Creation and development of health resorts in northeastern provinces of the European part of the Soviet Union. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz.kul't. 22 no.5:52-54 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Obrosov)

(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

SPIRANSKIY, A.P. (Moskva); SEMITKOVA, A.S. (Novosibirsk)

Conference on research and practice of the Novosibirsk Territorial
Health Resort Administration. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't.
25 no.1:89-92 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(THERAPEUTICS, PHYSIOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.; SVYATENKO, Ye.S.

Mechanism of the analgesic effect of ultrasonics. *Eksp. khir. i anest.* no.6:3-6 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.A. Militsyn)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE) (ANALGESIA)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.; MARTSVELADZE, I.L.

Histochemical examination of cell nuclei from the alveolar connective tissue under the influence of ultrasonics in experiments. *Biol. eksp. biol. i med.* 51 no.5:101-103 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz Instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. G.N. Pospelova) i kafedry anatomii i fiziologii (rukovitel' razdela anatomii i gistologii - doktor biologicheskikh i meditsinskikh nauk prof. V.I. Sukharev) Pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I. Lenina (dir. N.P. Kireyev), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

(SKIN) (ULTRASONIC WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CONNECTIVE TISSUE) (CELL NUCLEI)

SPERANSKIY, A.P., dotsent

Methods and technic for treating with ultrasonics. Med. sestra 21
no.5:40-45 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry fizioterapii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva.
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.; ROZENBLIT, Ye.I.; RAZENKOVA, I.N.

Use of interference currents in treating radiculitis; preliminary report. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.3:243-248 (MIRA 15:9)
My-Je '62.

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii (dir. - cheln-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Obrosof) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS) (NERVES, SPINAL—DISEASES)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.

Physicobalneotherapy for diseases of the peripheral nervous system (radiculitis, radiculoneuritis and polyradiculitis).
Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz.kul't. 27 no.5:385-392
S-0'62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskoy terapii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav.-dotsent A.P. Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(NERVES, SPINAL DISEASES)
(PHYSICAL THERAPY)

SPERANSKIY, A.P., dotsent

Ultrasonics in medicine. Zdorov'6 9 no.3:4-5 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(ULTRASONIC WAVES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.; MARTSVELADZE, I.L.

Effect of ultrasonic waves of relatively low intensity on areolar tissue. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28 no.1:60-66 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. G.N.Pospelova) i kafedry anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. V.M.Kas'yanov) Pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina.

(ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

SPERANSKIY, A.P.

Mechanism of the action and effectiveness of the treatment with ultrasound in some diseases of the organs of movement and the peripheral nervous system. Trudy TSIU 72:5-19 '64.

Electroencephalographic examination of radiculitis patients in connection with their treatment with ultrasound.
Ibid.:20-34

Study of the effect of weather type on patients with disorders of the neuroadapting and regulating mechanisms (in neurosis, radiculitis and other diseases). Ibid.:103-109
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy terapii (zav. dotsent A.P. Speranskiy)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

S PERANSKIY, A.P.; SVYATENKO, Ye.S.

Effect of ultrasound on reparative processes in the nervous system in trauma of a peripheral nerve. Trudy TSIU 72:35-44 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy terapii (zav. dotsent A.P. Speranskiy)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

SUKHANEV, V.I., prof.; ETINGIK, B.Z.; ZASTENKER, F.S.; IOFINA, O.S.; BOGDANOVICH, L.I.; KRYLOV, N.P.; SULTANOV, A.A.; SPERANSKIY, A.P., red.

[Physical therapy, massage and exercise therapy] Fizioterapiya, massazh i lechebnaia fizkul'tura. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 298 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom lechebnoy fizkul'tury Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta kurortologiy i fizioterapii (for Sultanov). 2. Zaveduyushchaya kabinetom lechebnoy fizkul'tury Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.40 (for Iofina).

SPERANSKIY, B. A., Engineer

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Investigation of the Self-Heating of Brown Coal From the Moscow Area." Sub
21 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SPERANSKIY, B.A.

USSR A

Spontaneous combustion of Moscow-district coal. B.A. Speranski. *Izv. Stanki* 1953, 13-17; *Fuel Abstr.* 14, No. 4, 29. Investigation of the spontaneous heating of stacked lignite, based on the adiabatic method, has resulted in empirical equations being evolved for detg. the magnitude of this phenomenon. The effect of initial temp. and of the rate of admission of O is examd. K. L. C. 62

SPERANSKIY, B. A.; TYURIN, M. F.

Boilers

Improving the economy of heating boilers. Rab. energ. 3, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

SPERANSKIY, B. A.

U S S R .

Effects of rates of oxygen supply and initial temperature on spontaneous heating of brown coal from the Moscow area under adiabatic conditions. B. A. Speranskiy. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Ivanov. Energet. Inst.* 1953, No. 6, 17-30; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 47119. — The effects of rate of O supply, initial temp., moisture, and pyrite content on spontaneous heating were studied. The expts. were carried out in an adiabatic calorimeter (cf. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1940, No. 2. Coal samples (8 g. dry basis) were dried for 6 hrs. at 105° in a stream of N, then O was passed through the sample and changes in temp. were recorded. In studying the effect of initial temp., the rate of O (\dot{O}) was 1.78 l./hr. and in studying the effect of \dot{O} the initial temp. of the coal was 100°. The \dot{O} was varied from 0.5 to 6.2 cc./g. of dry coal per min. The results were plotted as the relation $\log dT/dr = f(1/T)$ where dI/dr is the true rate of spontaneous heating in degrees per min. From these graphs was derived the general equation for spontaneous heating (C), $dT/dr = C(U/\alpha - (n + m))e^{-mT}$ where T is the temp., r time, α is the angle of slope of the lines, and m is the segment cut off on the abscissa by straight lines on the graph. It was shown that m depends on the temp. and at times from the rate at which O is supplied. Up to 40° there was approx. a proportional change parabolically and above 78.5° it rises sharply. Thus, under ordinary conditions, temps. above 40° should be avoided in coal piles. At small O supplies, spontaneous heating was very rapid. Coal fines < 0.2 mm. had a lesser tendency to spontaneous heating than the larger fractions, and therefore can be used effectively to cover coal piles.

M. Hosh

S PERANSKIY, B. A.

Effect of moisture content on spontaneous heating of Moscow District coal. B. A. Speranskiy, *Stroitel'nyi Trudovoye Energet. Inst.* 6, 71-80 (1955).--Traces of moisture in the air have practically no effect on the spontaneous heating of coal. At high humidity, spontaneous heating is retarded. H_2O content of 0.002-0.003 cc./g. dry coal considerably accelerates spontaneous heating of coal. Moistening of coal with $H_2O < 0.02-0.03$ cc./g. raises the temp. of coal; $H_2O > 0.03$ cc./g. inhibits spontaneous heating. Coal fines are less affected than are coarse pieces. The highest tendency to spontaneous heating was shown by coal with an initial humidity of 3-10%. At higher humidity, the heating is inhibited because of loss of heat due to evapn. of water. Sonya G. Machefson

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Beater mills for brown coal. Energiy. za rub. no.5:18-24
S-O '57. (MIRA 13:6)

(Crushing machinery) (Lignite)

8(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2483

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 31 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Speranskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Boilers with Vertical Cyclone-Type Furnaces of KSG System
(Kotly s vertikal'nymi tsiklonnymi topkami sistemy KSG)

PERIODICAL: Energokh-vo za rubezhom, 1957, Nr 6, pp 5-9

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

8(6)

SOV/112-59-5-8525

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Speranskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Cyclone. Furnaces in the Federated German Republic

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Energetika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 126-139

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

SPERANSKIY, B.A.

AUTHOR: Speranskiy, B.A. (Cand.Tech.Sci.)

96-3-20/26

TITLE: Fuel oil and dust-gas-fuel oil furnaces in Western Germany
(Mazutnye i pyle-gazo-mazutnye topki v FRG)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, ... No.3. pp. 82-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently gas and liquid fuel has not been used widely in industrial boilers and power stations because these fuels are not available in many countries. Gas and fuel oil are widely used as power fuels in the U.S.A. In Western Germany there are large reserves of coal, but little fuel oil and natural gas. Table.1., based on data for 1955, gives data about industrial use of power resources. In recent years the use of fuel oil in Western Germany has been increased as shown in Table.2. The industrial consumption of gas is also increasing and, therefore, in recent years there has been in Germany an increase in the number of gas and fuel oil fired furnaces. Because of the limited quantity of gas and fuel oil furnaces, they are being designed to burn combinations of fuel. Gas and fuel oil are reserved fuels and are burnt when lighting the boilers or running on light loads. The characteristics of the available types of fuel oil are given in Table.3. The main types of boiler using different kinds of fuel are described and illustrated and burner arrangements are described. There are 7 figures, 4 literature references (German)

Card 1/1

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Preventing the blocking of fuel motion in bunkers. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; energ. 2 no.5:143-149 M '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina.
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

SPERKINIV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Portable gamma-ray device for inspection of welding seams in pipe lines.
(MIRA 12:11)
Sovetskoye. za rub. no. 4:17-19 31-Ag '59.
(Gamma-rays--Industrial applications) (Welding--Testing)
(Pipe--Testing)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.

Some peculiarities of the combustion of heavy furnace oils.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. energ. 3 no.2:125-133 P '60.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Combustion) (Petroleum as fuel)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

The burning of fuel oil in boiler furnaces of the German Federal
Republic. Energokhoz. za rub. no.4:11-18 J1-Ag'60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Germany, West--Steam power plants)
(Germany, West--Petroleum as fuel)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning furnaces with circular and round-stokered gratings.
Teploenergetika 8 no.3:85-88 Mr. '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Furnaces)

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV,
N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P.,
SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV,
I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY,
R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A.,
kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN,
G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV,
V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.;
GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHETAYEV, I.M.;
TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY,
G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV,
N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh.,
retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I.,
inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE,
O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO,
Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh.,
red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegia: M.I.
Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962.
532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Construction industry)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KIR'YANOV, V.T., inzh.

Assembling ore loading grab cranes by large blocks. Stroi. prom.
36 no. 7:13-16 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Trest Uralstal'konstruktsiya.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KRUPENNIKOV, S.S., dotsent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., dotsent; BOGDANOV, S.I.,
nauchnyy red.; LYTKINA, L.S., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Assembling precast reinforced concrete construction elements in
the Urals] Iz opyta montazha sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsei
na Urale. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.
materialam, 1959. 51 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ural Mountain region--Precast concrete construction)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting the optimum spans for conveying trestles with
bearing steel members. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.71:
146-154 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Trestles) (Building, Iron and steel)

SPIRANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prestressed steel girders of industrial plants and structures. Prom.
stroil. 38 no.10:5-11 '60. (MIRA 13:0)

(Girders)

(Steel structural)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Choosing the best structural layout for a roof with a span of
45 m. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.99:113-125 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Roofs)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Structural layouts of large-span roofs of industrial buildings
with cranes suspended from above. Trudy NII prom. zdan. i soor.
no.2:5-17 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Industrial buildings) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Technical and economic effect of prestressing the steel trusses
of industrial buildings. Trudy NII prom. zdan. i soor. no.2:
18-25 '61.

(Trusses) (Industrial buildings)

(MIRA 15:6)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TAMPLON, F.F., inzh.

Prestressed aluminum structures having large-span roofs with
suspended cranes. Trudy NII prom.zdan.i soor. no.5:90-123 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Aluminum, Structural) (Roofs)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAVSHUKOVA, G.N., inzh.; OL'KOV, Ya.I.
~~inzh.~~

Methods of prestressing steel structures with stressed elements
of high-strength steel. Trudy NII prom., zdan. i soor. no. 5:124-143
'61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Steel, Structural)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Using prestressing in open bearing elements made of light
alloys. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.110:73-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Structural frames)

LABZENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNYAGIN, Yu.V., inzh.; VOLODARSKIY, B.Ya., inzh.; FLOROV, R.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHAVSHUKOVA, G.N., inzh.; OL'KOV, Ya.I., inzh.; TAMPLON, F.F., inzh.; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.izd-va; KOROBEKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Progressive metal elements for industrial construction] Progressivnye metallicheskie konstruksii dlia promyshlennogo stroitel'stva. [By] V.I.Labzenko i dr. Pod red. V.I.Labzenko i R.S.Florova. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut po stroitel'stvu, Sverdlovsk.
(Steel, Structural) (Aluminum alloys)

SPERANSKIY, B.A.

Steel trusses with individually prestressed rods. Trudy Ural.politekh.
inst. no.131:53-66 '63.

Stressing elements of steel high-strength cables for metal
prestressed structures. Ibid.:67-78 (MIRA 16:12)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRUPENNIKOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KAPLAN, A.A., inzh.; TAMPLON, F.F., inzh.

Using prestressed metal beams for roofs. Prom. stroi. 41
no.4:37-41 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Review of book "Support structures from prestressed metal" by
Ye.I.Belen'. Prom.stroi. 42 no.11:48 N '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

SPERANSKIY, Boris Fedorovich.

West-Siberian Affiliate of Acad Sci USSR. Academic degree of Doctor of Geological and Minerological Sciences, based on his defense, 2 June 1948, in the Council of Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni Kirov, of his dissertation entitled: "Geological Map List No. 45-XIV (Gur'yevsk) scaled 1 : 200,000 with Explanatory Notes Upon It."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 15, 25 June 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

42124 SPERANSKIY, B. F. - Frintsipy postroyeniya stratigraficheskoy legendy dvukhsottysyach-
noy Gosudarstvennoy geologicheskoy Karty Zapadnoy Sibiri. Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta
(Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap-Sib. Filial), VYF. 2, 1948, c. 3-16

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

YANSHIN, A.L.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, B.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, M.I.; BORSUK, B.I.;
VOLIN, A.V.; ZUBKOVSKAYA, I.M.; YAKOVLEV, D.I.; BER, A.G.;
BOROVNIKOV, L.I.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; OVCHENKIN, N.K.; BESPALOV, V.F.;
SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SPERANSKIY, B.F.; KHAKHLOV, V.A.; RAGOZIN, L.A.;
DITMAR, V.G.; GORSKIY, I.I., red.; KASSIN, N.G., red.; POMICHEN, V.D., red.;
DZEVANOVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; CHIKHACHEV, P.K., red.;
KOMISHAN, I.S., red.; DASHKOVA, A.D., red.; VODOLAGINA, S., tekhn. red.;
VDOVINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Geological map of the U.S.S.R., scale 1:1,000,000] Geologicheskaya karta SSSR, mashtab 1:1,000,000. [Explanatory notes to accompany sheet] Ob"yasnitel'naya zapiska k listu. L-40 [Eba] (Eba). 1949. 56 p. L-41 [Kryl-Orda] (Kryl-Orda). 1946. 20 p. L-42 [Karsakpay] (Karsakpai). 1949. 42 p. M-41 [Turgay] (Turgai). 1948. 28 p. M-43 [Karaganda] (Karaganda). 1947. 37 p. N-42 [Petrovsk] (Petrovsk). 1947. 27 p. N-44 [Novosibirsk] (Novosibirsk) 1948. 33 p. O-45 [Tomsk] (Tomsk). 1949. 26 p. O-49 [Kirensk] (Kirensk). 1947. 40 p. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry. (MIRA 11:18)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii.
(Geology--Maps)

SPERANSKII, B. N., jt. au.

(Mother and child; training for the young mother) (Moskva) Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1948. 117 p. (29-29423)

RJ61.A65

IK

1. Infants - Care and hygiene. 2. Pregnancy. I. Speranskii, B. N., jt. au.

SPERANSKIY, B.S.

Automatic control of blast furnace operations by means of computers.
Trudy Zapor. mashinostroi. inst. 4:13-18 '59. (MIRA 17:1)

S/137/60/000/010/004/040
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 15, # 22499

AUTHOR: Speranskiy, B.S.

TITLE: The Effect of the Blast Furnace Operation on Indices of Automatic Control Devices

PERIODICAL: Tr. Donetsk. industr. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 40, pp. 33 - 41

TEXT: The author studied the operation of automatic control device systems and computers on an operating blast furnace. He checked the operation of instruments on the running furnace and established the accuracy of their indices as to the actual representation of the furnace operation. He studied also the indices of the instruments during smooth operation and during characteristic breakdowns. Multiple comparisons of the indices of the instruments with the actual course of the process showed a sufficient reliability of the described control method. The described control system makes it possible to establish deviations from a normal course at the very beginning of their development, so that measures to eliminate same can be taken in due course. V.B.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
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22315 S/133/61/000/004/004/015
A054/A127

18 3200

AUTHORS:

Shul'te, Yu. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;
Osnovskiy, I. A., Engineer; Leybenzon, S. A., Engineer;
Makarskiy, V. M., Engineer; Trechbenko, A. P., Engineer;
Prymukin, B. S., Engineer; Prizorov, V. P., Engineer, and
Zaklyakov, V. P., Engineer

TITLE: Nature of flaws in steel ingots produced by the electro-slag method

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', no. 4, 1961, 322 - 326

NOTE: The technology of electro-slag resmelting was established by the Institut Elektrovarki im. Ye. O. Patona (Institute of Electrowelding im. Ye. O. Patona). A three-phase electroslag furnace (2250 kW) which can smelt ingots 750 kg in weight and 300 mm in diameter simultaneously in 3 crystallizers has now been in operation for more than 2 years. In order to improve this process, the nature of the flaws occurring in electroslag-refined steel was studied and tests were carried out on ingots produced on an industrial scale, whereas an A-550 (A-550) laboratory plant, designed by

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the same institute was used for the purpose of reproducing the defects. The crystallizer of this equipment was 100 mm in diameter, 600 mm in length, the ingots weighed 30 kg, resmelting took about 15 minutes (at 40 v and 1.2 ka). In this process the ingot surface is not in contact with the atmosphere. The slag bath is rising at the same rate at which the ingot is smelting, while a thin slag layer forms on the crystallizer wall, the relief of which is closely reproduced by the ingot surface. Three zones can be distinguished in the smelting process. A non-uniform structure, having a serrated surface develops in the bottom of the ingot at the place of inoculation. This zone contains slag inclusions and flux at the place of inoculation. This zone could be reduced by applying a thermite mix (20% salt-peter, 20% aluminum and magnesium powder, 60% Al-P-6 / Al-P-6 / flux) at the exact centre of the electrode. The slag bath develops more rapidly in the heating period when maximum power is applied. By controlling the feed of the electrodes manually, any fluctuations in current intensity can be eliminated. At about 1800°C a homogeneous slag bath is formed, while at the same time the smelting of the second zone of the ingot also starts; the thickness of the slag lining on the crystallizer wall decreases to 1.0 - 1.5 mm. In this phase

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the electric system of the crystallizer is switched to automatic operation. The electrode is fed into the slag bath at a rate corresponding with the optimum current intensity. Under these stabilized conditions the slag bath is regularly rising, leaving a smooth lining behind. The third, liquid-slag zone is the actual smelting zone, both in respect of electric power and physico-chemical effects. Here takes place the smelting of the electrode and the refining of the metal flow. The height and volume of this zone are the most important factors of the entire process. The slag content for all three zones was established. The greater the crystallizer diameter, the less slag was found in the lining (Table 1). The ingot surface in the second zone is glassy, smooth and does not require any finishing. This is one of the greatest advantages of this method which, however, can be obtained only by a stable electric system, faultless operation of the automatic furnace control as the slightest disturbance in any of these factors results in surface defects. These appear in the macrostructure and are smaller to the ingot than the defects usually found in electrosteel. In 1959 data were compiled for ball-bearing steel, showing the relation between the crystallizer height, diameter and amount of defects (Table 2). Thus, the greater the diameter of the crystallizer, the more flaws could be observed in

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A054/1127

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the ingot. As regards the smelting time, it was found that the first and the last periods produced the least number of defects. Metallographic study of faulty rods revealed stable and spider-shaped cracks, lenticular inclusions, differing in colour from the flawless parts of the metal, in some templates occupying more than 50% of the total surface. In microhardness tests it was observed that the impurified zones the hardness coefficients displayed a wide range of values. It could also be observed that the flaws penetrate fairly deeply, indicating that the factors impurifying the casting are active a long time to time, forming in five crystallization that the inclusions are similar to those, forming in five crystallization and contain mainly calcium-silicate globules, needle-shaped cerium crystals, aluminum-calcium compounds. As regards the impurities slag-inclusions, 1 - 2 mm in size, were found in irregular arrangement. Inclusions were present in the low-temperature zone of the metal, promoting the mixing of slag particles in the liquid metal. The lower the crystallization temperature, the more flaws were found. The viscosity of the metal increases due to intensive cooling and this promotes the capturing of slag particles. Based on the tests with the A-550 equipment the permissible minimum length of the

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bottom part of the ingot was defined. It was also possible to prevent the formation of impurities in the top of the ingot by ensuring stable electric operational conditions until the end of the process. The optimum power was obtained with 55 v instead of 40 and 6 ka. However, even the optimum electric parameters only yield flawless casting provided the power conditions are very stable throughout the entire process. By applying these new electrical parameters the impurities could be decreased from 31.6% to 0.1%. In some tests Ia. I. Spaktor took part.

Card 5/8

S/133/62/000/001/003/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Garevskikh, I. A., Shul'te, Yu. A., Maksimenko, V. D., Speranskiy, B. S.

TITLE: The advantages and problems of improving the electroslag remelting of steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 1, 1962, 39 - 41

TEXT: Investigations and experience show that a major factor affecting the efficiency of electroslag remelting (the intensity of the heat-transfer and refining) is the formation of liquid drops separating from the ingot, serving in the process as a self-baking electrode, immersed in the overheated (425 - 565°C above normal temperature) slag. The characteristics of the electrode drops were studied on industrial-scale equipment, at 55 V and 6kA. The drops were taken partly from the bottom zone of the slag lining, partly from the slag "cap" on the ingot. Their sizes were between 2.37 and 0.25 mm or even smaller. The drops are characterized by a high purity, visible inclusions can hardly be found. Coarse oxide inclusions disappear almost entirely, spheroidal inclusions decrease considerably. The statistical analysis of 2,140 samples obtained in 526 heats of ball bearing

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A054/A127

The advantages and problems of...

steel (in 1960) showed that remelted steel displays a high degree of purity, most probably due to the intensive refining of the liquid steel by synthetic, iron-frees slag at increased temperatures. The sulfide inclusions disappear in proportion to the sulfur content of the initial material. When remelting ball bearing steel, the degree of desulfuration attains 25 - 30%. For this kind of steel the electrode-ingot must not contain more than 0.007% sulfur. When remelting ingots with a 0.005% sulfur content, in the A 550 (A 550) equipment, with a 100-mm diameter mold, the sulfur content after remelting, decreased to 0.003% and no sulfide inclusions could be observed on the forged products (40 and 25 mm in diameter). Besides drop-formation, the composition of the fluxing agent also affects the refining process. 2,955 samples from 500 heats of ball bearing steel were remelted, using the AHΦ-6 (ANP-6) fluxing agent containing 14.8 - 32.9% Al_2O_3 . The higher the aluminum oxide content of the flux, the purer was the steel, it was found. This is most probably due to the fact that aluminum oxide in the flux increases the desulfurizing activity of the slag (which consists of lime, fluorite, aluminum oxides). The structure of the slag made fluxible with various kinds of agents, was also studied. Part of the slags (Group A) is light-yellow coloured on the fracture surface, its grains are well-developed, have a red colour and are acicular;

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they contain calcium fluoride in the form of oval grains, which are surrounded by an easily melting component, lighter in colour and with a refractive index of 1,60⁴ - 1,610. Both phases are present in about the same volume. Moreover, there is also some corundum in this structure. Slags with such structural characteristics permit a smooth remelting process with low power consumption to be carried out. In some cases, however, the slag has a less bright colour and a coarse-grained structure, (Group B). The coating which surrounds the calcium fluoride grains is about 5 times less voluminous than in the former group. Large prismatic corundum grains make up about 30% of the total volume. With such a structure, the slag coating becomes coarse, remelting takes longer and more power is consumed, while the amount of sulfide and spheroidal inclusions also increases. The mineralogical composition of the fluxing agent, therefore, has a marked effect on the steel refining process and needs further improvement. There are 7 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh'ye Mechanical Engineering Institute)

Card 3/3

L 9978-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD S/0148/63/000/005/0076/0080
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001376

AUTHOR: Shul'te, Yu. A.; Garevskikh, I. A.; Maksimenko, V. D.; Speranskiy, B. S.

TITLE: Problems of crystallization of electrosag-melted ingots

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1963, 76-86

TOPIC TAGS: electrosag melting, ball-bearing steel, impurities, nonmetallic inclusions, ingot diameter effect, bath depth effect, solidification rate

ABSTRACT: The Zaporozhskiy Mashinostroitel'nyy Institut (Zaporozh'ye Machine Building Institute) in cooperation with the Dneprospetsstal' Plant has studied the process of ingot crystallization in electrosag melting in an attempt to determine melting conditions that would ensure the best metal quality. Laboratory- and production-scale tests showed that the ratio of ingot diameter D to the depth of liquid metal bath h is the most indicative characteristic of the process, and that $D/h = 2$ is the optimum value for ingots 100--300 mm in diameter. Higher D/h values indicate that the temperature of metal and slag

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L 9978-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001376

baths is too low, which leads to poor separation of slag from metal and increased amount of slag inclusions. Lower D/h values mean that the metal and slag temperature is too high, which results in extensive segregation, coagulation of nonmetallic inclusions, and an increased amount of impurities. With increasing ingot diameter, the solidification rate decreases, for instance, from 1.25 cm/min for 100 mm diameter to 0.64 for 300 mm (at D/h = 2). This also promotes segregation. Ingots of ShKh15 steel [AISI E52100] 100 mm in diameter had considerably less segregation and smaller inclusions than ingots 300 mm in diameter. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh'ye Machine Building Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Aug62

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

ph/44
Card 2/2

SHUL'TE, Yu.A.; GAREVSKIKH, I.A.; MAKSIMENKO, V.D.; SPERANSKIY, B.S.

Crystallization of electric slag refined ingots. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 6 no.5:76-81 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Crystallization)

SPERANSKIY, B.S.; SHUL'TE, Yu.A.; GAREVSKIKH, I.A.

Temperature conditions in the electric slag process.

Avtom. svar. 16 no.1:9-14 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni
V.Ya. Chubarya.

(Electric welding)
(Thermocouples)

SPERANSKIY, B.S., inzh.; SHUL'TE, Yu.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KURBATOV,
M.I., inzh.

Effect of casting temperature on the structure of track shoes
made of high-manganese steel. Mashinostroenie no. 2:46-47
Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

MARINOV, R.A., inzh.; SPERANSEIY, D.G., inzh.

Conversion of TB2-100-2 turbogenerators to operation under
increased hydrogen pressure. Elek.sta. 31 no.1:81-82
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Turbogenerators)

S/123/61/000/015/001/015
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Gal'chenko, V.V., Speranskiy, D.Ya.

TITLE: Investigating the connection between the temperature during friction and the physical properties of surface layers of friction parts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1961, 19, abstract 18A68 ("Tr. 3-y Vses. konferentsii po treniya i iznosu v mashinakh. v. 2"), Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 22 - 26)

TEXT: The authors present the results of determining the logarithmic damping decrement of torsional oscillations in the steel grades 45, 10 (U10), 15X (15Kh), 40X (40Kh), A 12 automatic steel, cast iron and bronze. The tests were carried out on a modernized TsNITMASH installation. The torsion angle, which is proportional to the ratio of stress to the shear modulus, was taken as stress measure. Simultaneously, comparative tests were carried out on a friction machine to check the connection between heat generation during sliding friction and internal friction. The authors have put forward a statement that the temperature of the part surface layers during semi-dry friction depends on the capability of materials to dissipate energy on account of internal friction: the greater the

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Investigating the connection ...

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AOC4/AOC1

internal friction, the less is the energy dissipation and the higher the temperature of the surface layers of friction parts. The magnitude of internal friction of transition and ferromagnetic metals depends on their magnetic properties, which can be controlled by the selection of materials, heat treatment and mechanical deformation, which produce a favorable structure and anisotropy of properties in the surface layers of the parts, increasing their magnetic and mechanical rigidity. There are 4 figures and 8 references.

G. Mekki

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SPERANSKIY, G. A., inzh.; BIZYAYEV, V. F.

High-frequency induction hardening of small steel components.
Trudy NIITVCH no. 1/2:101-115 '60. (MIRA 17:7)

SPERANSKIY, G. A., inzh.

New scale of frequency bands for industrial enterprises using
RF systems. Trudy NIITVCH no.4:137-139 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

RODNYANSKIY, I.S., arkh.; LAPKOV, M.I., inzh., SPESANKIY, I.I., inzh.

Weakening of the coal massif by water infusion into the seam.
Ugol' Ukr. 9 no.12:42 D 165. (KITA 19:1)

I. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidravlicheskoy
dolyzhi ugliya.

SPERANS'KIY, G. N.

Medicine

Mother's ABCs in nursing and care of infants. Kuiv, Med. vud-vo URSR, 1948. Izd 2.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

SPERANSKIY, G. N.

Speranskiy, G. N. and Rozental', A. S. "On an investigation of the septic-toxic syndrome in young children," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 174-80

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

SPRANCKI, G.N.

Grip, drebna sharka i kokliush. Sofia, Ministerstvo na narodnoto zdrave, 1949.
19.p. (Kurs po maichinstvo i detstvo, lektsiia 10) (Popular study of influenza, small-
pox, and whooping cough. Tr. from Russian)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, Nu. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

SPERANSKIY, G. N.

PA 41/49T85

USSR/Medicine - Literature, Medical
Medicine - Nursing

Mar/Apr 49

"New Books Published by Medgiz" 1 p

"Pediatriya" No 2

PA 41/49T85

Lists following books: Yu. F. Dombrovskaya's "Pneumonia in Young Children," B. A. Arkhangel'skiy and G. N. Speranskiy's "Mother and Daughter," and Ye. E. Tsoppi's "The Work of Nurses in Children's Institutions." Also includes "Guide for Physicians Serving in Nurseries and Children's Homes," edited by Kovriginaya, and "Work of the Sixth All-Union Congress of Pediatricians, Dedicated to the Memory of Professor N. F. Filatov," edited by Prof G. N. Speranskiy.

PA 41/49T85

SPERANSKIY, G. N.

PA 50/49769

USSR/Medicine - Societies, Medical May/Jun 49
Medicine - Pediatrics

"Minutes of Two Conferences of the Moscow Society
of Pediatricians" 22 pp

"Pediatrics" No 3

First conference, attended by 250 with Prof S. O.

Dulitskiy presiding, was held 12 Jan 49. Ma-

traced report by G. N. Speranskiy, Active Mem,

Acad Med Sci, on activities of the periodical

"Pediatrics" for last 27 years. Members then

expressed the need for research on influenza and

epidemiology. M. B. Tsvetkov, reporting on "The

Clinical Syndrome of Infantile Rheumatic Diseases

50/49769

USSR/Medicine - Societies, Medical May/Jun 49

(Contd)

of the Nervous System," classified this new

syndrome as rheumatic encephalitis, and Prof.

Dulitskiy urged continuance of the work. Second

conference, attended by 350 with Prof Yu. F.

Dambrovskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, presiding,

was held 16 Feb 49. Discussion of hepatitis re-

vealed that 10% of cases were young children

whose mortality rate from this disease was 22

times greater than that of older children.

50/49769

SPERANSKIY, G. I.

Speranskiy, G. N. "Rachitis," Sem'ya i shkola, 1949, No. 4, p. 31-32.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).

SPERANSKIY, G. N.

"The Untiring Struggle for Maintaining the Health of Children," Pediatrics, No. 5, 1949.
Act. Mbr., Acad. Med. Sci., USSR, -c1949-.

SPERANSKY, G.

640. **Clinical Features of Sepsis in Children.** (Клиника сепсиса в детском возрасте) G. N. SPERANSKY, A. S. ROZENTAL, and E. A. RAKHMAN. Клиническая Медицина [Klin. Med., Mosk.] 27, No. 6, 17-26, June, 1949. 3 figs., 15 refs.

This article is based on observations of 45 cases of neonatal and infantile sepsis, of which 15 were cases of toxemia due to localized infections, 20 cases of septicemia, and 10 cases of pyemia. Of the 20 cases of septicemia 13 were due to umbilical sepsis, while in the remaining 7 the source of infection was not discovered. Of the 10 cases of pyemia 4 were due to umbilical sepsis and 2 to skin infection; in 2 the cause was not discovered. Twelve infants with septicemia and 3 with pyemia were under a fortnight old when the condition was diagnosed. This the authors explain by the more acute and sudden onset of septicemia, and by the lower resistance of the newborn to sepsis.

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

Four of the children were premature; in only one case was there a history of difficult labour, and the weight of infants born at term was up to or above the normal birth-weight. The presenting symptoms of neonatal sepsis include loss of appetite, vomiting, loss of weight, and nervous disorders. In septicaemia, anaemia is not a marked feature, but in pyaemia, when suppurating foci are present, it may be severe. In septicaemia the osmotic resistance of the erythrocytes is raised; in the phase of remission it is lowered, and the haemoglobin value falls, as does the erythrocyte count. This explains the absence of anaemia in the patients admitted to the clinic; they were in an early phase of the disease and anaemia only developed later.

In both forms of sepsis, neutrophilia, with a shift to the left, was observed. In septicaemia, eosinophils were often absent; in pyaemia, always. As toxæmia disappeared the eosinophils returned, and in the stage of recovery the eosinophil count reached 6 to 10%.

Of the 30 children with generalized sepsis, 6 had an acute haematogenous osteomyelitis, which may be regarded as a local manifestation of a general septicopyaemia. In 4 of these cases the bone infection originated from a pyoderma. Radiographic evidence of osteomyelitis was obtainable only at a late stage of the disease, when destructive lesions had already formed. Osteomyelitis in young infants was usually situated in the region of the epiphyses.

In the acute phase of septicaemia, pneumographic records showed irregular breathing, with a long pause between expiration and inspiration. In pyaemia, this was observed only in 2 children with very grave toxæmia.

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

1. SPERANSKIY. G. N., Prof.
2. USSR 600
4. Pediatrics
7. In memory of Prof. N. F. Filatov; from the recollection of Prof. G. N. Speranskiy, *Pediatrics*, No. 6, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SILRANSKY, G. N.

Child Welfare

"Our Sacred Duty". Sov. zhen, 8, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED.

SPERANSKIY, GEORGIY NESTOROVICH, 1873 -

[Chronic nutrition disorders in young children] *Khronicheskie
rasstroistva pitaniia v rannei detekom vozraste. Moskva,
1953. 134 p.* (MIRA 8:2)

1. Russia (1923 - U.S.S.R.). Ministerstvo zdoravookhrane-
niia SSSR. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniia
vrachei.
(Children--Nutrition)

TETEL'BAUM, E.I.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, zaveduyushchaya;
SPERANSKIY, G.N., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy pediatrii Tsentral'nogo instituta usov-
ershenstvovaniya vrachey; BUZNIKOV, A.N., zaveduyushchiy infektsionnyimi
otdeleniyami.

Certain cardio-vascular changes during the period of polyneuritis in toxic
diphtheria. *Pediatrics* no.2:17-22 Mr-Apr'53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Infektsionnyy otdel kafedry pediatrii Tsentral'nogo Instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey na baze klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni
Botkina (for Sukhareva and Tetel'baum). 2. Klinicheskaya ordena Lenina
bol'nitsa imeni Botkina (for Buznikov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR (for Speranskiy). 4. Kafedra pediatrii Tsentral'nogo instituta usov-
ershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Speranskiy).
(Diphtheria) (Neuritis, Multiple) (Cardiovascular system)

SPERANDKIY, G., Prof.

Pneumonia - Prevention

How to prevent pneumonia in children. Rabotnitsa 31, No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

SPERANSKIY, G.N. (Professor)

G.N. Speranskiy and Professor A.S. Rozental, Khronicheskiye rasstroystva pitaniya u detey rannego vozrasta [Chronic Nutritional Disorders in Young Children], second edition, Press of the Central Institute for Postgraduate Medical Study, 7 sheets.

This monograph elucidates one of the important questions in the diseases of early childhood, the clinical practice, prophylaxis and therapy of chronic nutritional disorders.

Book intended for physicians.

SO: U-6472, 15 Nov 1954

~~SPERANSKIY, G. N.~~

[Advice to mothers] Sovety materiam. 2-e izd. Moskva, Medgiz,
1954. 65 p. (MLBA 8:2D)

SLEPTSOV, A.

"Rickets." G.N.Speranskii. Reviewed by A.Sleptsov. *Pediatrics*
no.1:84-85 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Rickets) (Speranskii, Georgii Nesterovich, 1873-)

312 NOV 17, 1954
S PERANSKIY, G.N., professor; GAMBURG, R.L., dotsent; PAVLOVA, E.I., doktor

Combined chemotherapy of pneumonia in infants with a new Russian antibiotic biomycin. *Pediatrics* no.2:11-17 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:6)

L. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir.V.P.Lebedeva) na baze detskoy bol'nitsy im.F.N. Dzerzhinskogo.

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,
*biomycin in pneumonia in inf.)
(PNEUMONIA, in infant and child,
*ther., biomycin)

SPERANSKIY, Georgiy Nesterevich, 1873-

[Gastrointestinal diseases in children; advice to parents] Zheludochno-kishhechnye zabelevaniia u detei; sovety roditeliam. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 26 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Boris A.; SPERANSKIY, G.N.

[Mother and child; a school for young mothers] Mat' i ditia; shkole
molodoy materi. [Moskva, Medgiz] 1955. 173 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

SPERANSKIY, G.N., professor.

Urgent problems in pediatrics; scientific session of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vest. AMN SSSR no.2:82-87 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(PEDIATRICS,
in Russia)

SPERANSKIY, G.N., professor

~~SPERANSKIY, G.N.~~

How to feed a child under one year of age. Med.sestra no.3:8-11 Mr
'55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyi chlen AN SSSR.
(INFANT NUTRITION)

SPERANSKIY, G. N., prof. (Moskva)

Artificial infant nutrition up to the age of one year. Med. sestra
no.4:14-18 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

(INFANT NUTRITION)

SPERANSKIY, Georgiy Nesterovich

[How to feed infants during their first year] Kak kormit'
rebenka do goda. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 20 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

~~SPERANSKIY~~, Georgiy Nesterovich, 1873-

Infections of childhood; dysentery, whooping cough, rheumatism and tuberculosis] Infektsii detskogo vozrasta - disenteriya, kokliush, revmatizm, tuberkulez. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 217 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SPERANSKIY, Georgiy Nesterovich, 1873--.

[For parents on the health of school children] Roditeliam o zdorov'e
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